MW) of the total installed capacity in the country, as on 31 3.2005. As much as 18 per cent, i.e., 2643 MW of the additional installed power capacity has been commissioned during the first 3 years of the 10th Plan (2002—2005). Of this, 13 per cent. (1967 MW) has come from wind power, 2 per cent. (267 MW) from small-hydro power and around 3 per cent. (407 MW) from bio-energy, which is highly satisfactory.

(c) and (d) The various forms of energy from the sea and oceans which are receiving attention at present are tidal power, ocean thermal energy conversion and energy from waves and ocean currents. Presently, only tidal power can be technologically demonstrated. In India, the Gulf of Kutch and the Gulf of Cambay in Gujarat and the delta of Ganga in the Sunderbans, West Bengal are potential sites for generating tidal power. However, tidal power is not yet commercially viable. The Department of Ocean Development has supported a wave energy project of an installed capacity of 50 KW near Thiruvananthapuram.

Agreement between India-Russia-China in power sector

1057. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIA:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether energy policy was on top of the agenda as Foreign Minister from Oil deficient Asian giants China and India met Russian counterpart to analyze the problem;

(b) if so, whether both China and India with large, growing and industrialising populations are looking for energy outside their borders;

(c) if so, whether India-China-Russia had discussion on energy policy;

(d) if so, to what extent Russia had agreed to help and assist both China and India to meet energy needs; and

(e) whether any agreement between India-Russia-China has been signed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) The Foreign Minister of India, China and Russia met in Vladivostok on June 2, 2005 and discussed prospects for economic cooperation in the trilateral format. The three Ministers acknowledged the considerable potential for

mutually beneficial co-operation among Russia, India and China in spheres such as energy, transport, agriculture and high technologies. It was agreed that relevant experts and officials from the three sides could meet to examine concrete possibilities in these and other sectors and make specific recommendations.

(d) and (e) No trilateral agreement has been signed between India, Russia and China.

Damage to major hydel projects by heavy rains in H.P.

1058. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent heavy rains have caused damage to major hydel projects, including Nathpa Jhakri and Shaba Projects in Himachal Pradesh to suspend production; and

(b) if so, the extent of damagexaused and the estimated loss of hydel power production?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The recent heavy rains have not caused major damages to any hydel plant/project. The floods, however, caused damages to some roads, bridges, camp offices affecting infrastructure of the Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Electric Project. The Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Electric Project was also closed for a few days during June and July, 2005 partly on account of high silt content in the river waters and partly as a precautionary measure due to apprehensions of flash floods subsequent to the breach of blockade in Praechu River. Partial generation has resumed *w.e.f.* 14th July, 2005.

The banks of Sutlej river have been eroded at many places due to flash flood on 26.6.2005 and heavy rains on 47.2005 and 5.7.2005. This included the approach road to the Bhaba Power House.

Baspa H.E. Project under Jaiprakash Hydro Power Ltd. was also closed as a precautionary measure for 5 hrs. on 26.6.2005 and from 5.7.2005 to 10.7.2005 because of heavy flood and high silt content in the river waters. Certain other stations of HPSEB were also affected by floods and there was generation loss in these stations.